

FORSCOM MOBILIZATION AND DEPLOYMENT PLANNING SYSTEM (FORMDEPS)



VOLUME II DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

**FORCES COMMAND
FORT McPHERSON, GEORGIA
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Emergency Employment of Army and Other Resources
DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

History. This is a revision of FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-2, dated 15 Aug 91.

Summary. This regulation assigns responsibilities and provides guidance, instructions, and procedures to deploy Army forces.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army the Army National Guard, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

Supplementation. Local supplementation is prohibited without prior approval from the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, FORSCOM. Requests for exception with justification will be sent to the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations (AFOP-OC), FORSCOM, 1777 Hardee Ave, SW, Fort McPherson, GA 30330-1062.

Suggested improvements. The proponent agency of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations (DCSOPS), FORSCOM. Users are invited to send comments and suggestions on DA Form 2028 (Suggested Improvements to Publications and Blank Forms) to Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations (AFOP-OC), FORSCOM, 1777

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1. Situation

Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) may direct the deployment of military resources anywhere in the world with little or no warning.

1.1 General.

(1) This document provides deployment planning guidance to Continental United States Armies (CONUSA), installation commanders, and deploying unit commanders.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) may direct the deployment of military resources anywhere in the world, at any time. This may be done in accordance with a prior plan or in response to a suddenly emerging world situation. In either case, the Commander, US Forces Command (FORSCOM) is responsible for the deployment of forces as directed by the USJFCOM. The Commander-in-Chief (CINC) of the unified command being supported (hereafter referred to as the supported command) sets the priority of lift for the deploying forces. US Transportation Command (TRANSCOM) directs the strategic lift of validated requirements.

Under TRANSCOM, the Air Mobility Command (AMC) develops airflow for deploying forces to meet theater requirements, provides airflow visibility through automated systems, and selects, operates or coordinates the operation of Aerial Ports of Embarkation (APOEs).

Under TRANSCOM, the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) issues port calls to deploying units, selects and manages common user Sea Ports of Embarkation (SPOEs), manages OCONUS common user Sea Ports of Debarkation (SPODs) when required by the supported command, provides sealift requirements to the Military Sealift Command, and exercises centralized control of land transportation.

Under TRANSCOM, the Military Sealift Command (MSC) manages common user sealift and provides sealift schedule visibility through automated systems.

Major Army Commands (MACOMs), other than FORSCOM, provide functional support as required, and ensure that subordinate units or installations comply with the guidance in this document.

(2) Forces Command (FORSCOM), is responsible for the deployment of forces as directed by the USJFCOM.

1.2 Enemy Forces.

See FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1, FORMDEPS, Volume I, FMP, Annex B.

1.3 Friendly Forces.

(1) Supported/gaining Commander-in-Chief (CINC) determines and sets the priority of lift for deploying forces.

(2) FORSCOM as Force provider deploys Army forces as directed by the supported CINC IAW supported CINC priorities.

(3) United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM).

Directs strategic lift and assures interface of intra-Continental United States (CONUS) lift schedules with inter-theater lift schedules by acting as coordinator through which the Transportation Component Commands (Air Mobility Command [AMC]), Military Traffic Management Command [MTMC], Military Sealift Command [MSC] receive transportation requirements and relay resulting strategic lift schedules.

(4) Air Mobility Command.

a. Develops airflow to support deployment of resources to augment/ support theater requirements.

b. Provides airflow data visibility to FORSCOM through USTRANSCOM.

c. Selects, operates or coordinates the operation of aerial ports of embarkation (APOE).

(5) Military Traffic Management Command.

a. Directs the movement of units in CONUS to augment/support theater requirements.

b. Issues port calls to installations for deploying units.

c. Selects and operates sea ports of embarkation (SPOE).

d. Provides sealift requirements to MSC. Provides centralized control of land transportation.

(6) Military Sealift Command. Manages common user sealift.

(7) Other major Army commands (MACOM).

(a) Provide functional support as required.

(b) Ensure subordinate installations comply with the guidance in this document.

1.4 Assumptions.

Transportation resources will be available to sustain deployment in accordance with the supported CINC's requirements.

2. Mission

FORSCOM prepares and deploys forces to meet theater requirements.

3. Execution

3.1 Annex C (Concept of Operations).

FORSCOM conducts deployment IAW the principle of centralized planning and decentralized execution.

a. Deployment is the relocation of forces and materiel to desired areas of operations. Deployment encompasses all activities from origin or home station through destination, specifically including intra-continental United States, intertheater, and intratheater movement legs, staging, and holding areas.

b. Before deployment begins, detailed planning and coordination must be accomplished by supported commands, units anticipating deployment, and installations having a deployment-related mission. Specific details can be found in appropriate operational, exercise, or contingency plans, in other parts of FORMDEPS addressed to units and installations, and in SOPs published by those units and installations. The Continental US Armies (CONUSAs) have the responsibility for the review and approval of deployment plans for Reserve Component (RC) units under their jurisdiction. Before deployment begins, detailed planning, coordination and refinement must occur.

The supported CINC determines force requirements to meet a contingency and organizes these requirements into Time Phased Forces Deployment Data (TPFDD). Proposed courses of action (COAs) are submitted to the JCS for approval; the JCS then seeks execution authority from the National Command Authority (NCA). The TPFDD will be refined as necessary to support the course of action selected.

This procedure may be lengthy, as in the case of deliberate planning, or it may be streamlined, as in the case of Crisis Action Planning (CAP). In the former case, a plan may be completed and the associated TPFDD may be “on the shelf.” In the latter, planning and coordination steps necessary for quick execution may proceed, but all parties and agencies must be aware that they are working against projected requirements, and no orders can be issued, and no troops can move until the execute order is issued.

FORSCOM sources the Army elements needed, both units and individuals, from FORSCOM requirements (i.e. This does not include SOF, and Army forces assigned to USAREUR, USARPAC, and other OCONUS commands.). FORSCOM may deploy non-DOD assets on a case-by-case basis, such as in a natural disaster relief operation.

A series of orders is issued. The sequence of orders is confusing, and the terminology is often misused. For operations other than exercises (see later section) the sequence is thus:

When an operation is imminent, even though a final course of action may not have yet been selected and the TPFDD may still be undergoing the approval process, the JCS may issue an alert order to major commands. These include all major commands, and not exclusively those which may contribute forces. This order is broad in nature and does not necessarily indicate that specific units will participate in the anticipated operation. An alert order does not authorize the movement of troops, or the expenditure of funds. However, there are certain actions within the purview of local commanders which can be taken, for example, review of existing plans or intelligence estimates, and the alteration or acceleration of training activities.

Once the National Command Authority grants execution authority, the JCS will issue an execute order to the joint commands. This is the legal authority for supported and supporting commands to take the steps necessary to implement the operation being considered.

On receipt of the execute order, FORSCOM will issue a deployment order, or orders, directing the movement of FORSCOM units. This order goes to units through their chain of command, -- the MACOM, or CONUSA, or Corps Headquarters, as appropriate.

Installations involved in deployment include, but are not limited to, those identified in FC REG 55-1 as Power Projection Platforms (PPPs) or Power Support Platforms (PSPs). FORSCOM conducts direct coordination with installations. The process starts as soon as information is received on an impending operation, and it is continual through execution.

c. Deployment occurs in four phases.

(1) Predeployment activities.

(2) Movement to and activities at the SPOE/APOE. During this stage the unit remains under the command of the installation/MS.

(3) Movement to POD. Covers deployment from the SPOE/APOE to the sea/aerial port of debarkation (SPOD/APOD). It is during this stage that command passes to the supported CINC in accordance with (IAW) Command Arrangement Agreements.

(4) Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (RSOI) As outlined in FORSCOM/ARNG Regulation 55-1.

d. This deployment guide focuses on actions from the time of departure from the installation/MS until strategic lift begins.

e. AMC commits aircraft against validated movement requirements. In addition to US Air Force assets, this may involve the chartering of commercial aircraft or the purchase of commercial tickets. This, in turn, may place special restrictions on the types and amounts of equipment that can accompany units and individuals. Unit planners cannot assume they will travel by military air and need to be thoroughly conversant with the regulations, restrictions, and constraints involved in commercial air transport.

In a crisis and in some crisis response exercises, high-priority units and their equipment may deploy entirely by air, but generally, unit personnel deploy by air and unit equipment is sent by sea. Designated installations have the responsibilities to perform Port of Embarkation (POE) and Port Support Activity (PSA) functions. Specific installation/port affiliations and A/DACG responsibilities are given in FC REG 55-1, dated October, 1997, pages 60-65. Additional missions may be assigned in a crisis.

f. Deployment data is organized for the time phasing of units into the AOR. Included in this deployment data base is information regarding CONUS based augmentation forces provided by FORSCOM in response to supported CINC force requirements. Mobilization planners use the deployment data base to develop mobilization force packages designed to call up not only the units tasked to deploy but also those units required to support deployment operations (i.e. Terminal Transfer Units, Reception Stations, etc.).

g. Deployment execution is decision based.

FORSCOM/CONUSA/installations monitor activity through the MOB/ODEE and provide guidance throughout deployment. Installations deploy units and perform assigned POE activities according to approved deployment plans and deployment support plans. The installation's functional staff is the "deployer" and the unit regardless of size, the "deployee." Deploying units may be tasked to support installation operations, but the tasking must not interfere with, or reduce, the unit's deployment capability.

h. Generally, unit personnel deploy by air and unit equipment by sea. The two principle ways of transporting units from point-of-origin MS/installation to POE are (1) the use of the unit's and installation's organic transportation and (2) the use of commercial means. Requirements for commercial moves are monitored by MTMC. Priority assistance is available from MTMC IAW DOD Contingency Response (CORE) Program, however, the assistance procedures are dependent upon the installation reporting requirements with potential

commercial carrier shortfalls. The organic move (wheeled vehicles with secondary loads) may be made to destinations that can be reached within 24 hours based on MTMC issued port calls. Units will perform minor repair of road marched vehicles, in a marshaling area near the port, prior to loading.

i. FORSCOM has tasked specific installations (FORSCOM Regulation 55-1) to plan for and operate departure airfield control groups (DACG) at specific APOE and to operate marshaling areas and port support activities (PSA) for the SPOE.

j. Tasks.

(1) MACOM

(a) Ensure installations respond to FORSCOM deployment plans and execution directives.

(b) Ensure installations plan and execute APOE and SPOE support for deployment, as assigned in FR 55-1.

(2) CONUSA.

(a) Before deployment.

1. Review and approve

installation deployment support plans for marshaling areas and PSA for the SPOE.

2. Review and approve

installation deployment support plans for activities at the APOE.

(b) Execution. Monitor deployment flow using the MOB/ODEE and provide assistance on an exception basis.

(3) Installations.

(a) Before deployment.

1. Prepare Active Component (AC) units for deployment.

2. Develop procedures for the preparation of mobilized RC units for deployment.

3. Prepare plans for activities at the APOE or SPOE as assigned in FR 55-1.

4. Program Blocking, Bracing, Packing, Crating and Tiedown (BBPCT) requirements IAW FR 55-1.

(b) Execution.

1. Deploy units as directed.

2. Perform assigned POE activities as tasked.

4. Service Support

a. Logistics - Annex D.

b. Personnel - Annex E.

5. Command and Signal

a. Command. FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1 FORMDEPS, Volume 1, FMP.

b. Communication-Electronics. FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1, FORMDEPS, Volume I, FMP, Annex K.

ANNEX A (ORGANIZATION) TO FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

1. REFERENCES.

See FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1, FORMDEPS, Volume I, FORSCOM Mobilization Plan (FMP), Annex Y.

2. PURPOSE.

To establish the Army organization for deploying units.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (DCSOPS), FORSCOM

During the predeployment phase, as part of the deliberate planning process, FORSCOM coordinates with USJFCOM, HQDA, MACOMs and TRANSCOM to develop plans for exercises and operational contingencies. In both deliberate and Crisis Action planning, FORSCOM identifies units tasked to deploy and coordinates accurate unit movement data (UMD) to enable TRANSCOM to allocate lift. FORSCOM can task installations and units for support as required. Specific responsibilities include:

(1) Receiving time-phased force deployment list (TPFDL) requirements by unit type code (UTC) and identifying specific units to fill the requirements. The units may be Active Components (AC) or Reserve Components (RC). The unit data is placed in JOPES and is used by USTRANSCOM to develop flow tables/schedules.

(2) Preparing units and plans to meet time-phased force deployment data (TPFDD) requirements.

(3) Validate units for deployment.

Deployment execution is controlled through the FORSCOM Operations Center.

HQ Forces Command (FORSCOM).

Prepare units and plans to meet time-phased force deployment data (TPFDD) requirements.

b. CONUSA/MACOM/Corps

These headquarters coordinate the cross-leveling of equipment and personnel to meet required unit readiness status. Perform mission related tasks to prepare for and support the deployment of units.

Continental United States Armies (CONUSA).

CONUSAs have the responsibility to ensure support is provided to deploying units and that deployment problems are resolved.

c. Installations

Installations provide and/or coordinate transportation support for organic and commercial movements, IAW scheduled TPFDD requirements for air moves, and IAW MTMC directives for sea moves. Installations operate Arrival/Departure Airfield Control Groups (A/DACGs) and Port Support Activities (PSAs). Standing alignments between installations and specific ports or airheads are given in FORSCOM Reg 55-1, but differing or additional responsibilities may be assigned in a crisis. Installations also operate marshalling areas and/or staging areas for air and sea ports and develop InterService Support Agreements (ISSAs) with ports as necessary, to accomplish these tasks.

Installations identify additional support requirements to FORSCOM. Installations may request Deployment Support Brigade (DSB) assistance from MTMC for preparation of movement documents, rail or truck loading plans, and the execution of hands-on training and advice in equipment preparation and tie down procedures.

(1) Prepare designated units for deployment. Prepare appropriate documents to inform units of the content of this plan. Units to be deployed are identified on TPFDD associated with specific operation plans (OPLAN)/operations order (OPORD). TPFDD is keyed to unit line number (ULN) and a specific unit is associated with each ULN. Each ULN represents a movement of a unit or a part of a unit. The unit may be a derivative or cellular unit; however, if the unit is a parent unit (the last two characters of the unit identification code [UIC] are AA), the entire unit is expected to deploy.

(2) Prepare procedures to support the deployment of designated units in accordance with (IAW) this plan.

(3) Control deployment activities from a local operations center.

(4) Prepare deployment support plans for APOE and SPOE assignments IAW FORSCOM Regulation 55-1.

(5) Deploy and report on all deploying units by OPLAN upon receipt of OPLAN execution order, designated by EXECPLN = X in data base. The ready to move date directed (RTMDIR) in MOB/ODEE is to be used as a target deployment date for each ULN until such time as actual movement schedules are received from the TCC. At that time, RTMDIR will be superseded by the Ready To Move Date, Transportation Component Command (RTMTCC).

(6) On order, activate departure airfield control groups (DACG), port support activities (PSA) and marshaling areas in the vicinity of ports of embarkation (POE).

d. Unit Responsibilities

Units must continually update Unit Movement Data (UMD). Reserve Component units prepare to deploy IAW standing Operational or Exercise Plans. Units must maintain plans to move administratively by convoy, when distance is 500 miles or less. Units maintain close liaison with the Installation Transportation Office (ITO) and provide required documentation to support air, rail, truck, or container loading and movement.

e. Exercise Deployment Planning and Execution Peculiarities

The sponsor command responsible for an exercise establishes a Planning Group, and FORSCOM appoints a FORSCOM Action Agent (FAA) for each JCS-directed/sponsored exercise. The designated organization is responsible for validating to FORSCOM initial TPFDD requirements for deployment, redeployment, and subsequent requests for changes, and managing FORSCOM-provided funding in support of exercise activities. Requests for changes to already scheduled lift will require a General Officer signature, both for exercises and contingencies.

Participating RC units do not go to Power Projection Platforms or other mobilization stations for exercise predeployment processing. Units deploy from exercise-designated POEs or from POEs nearest home station. Exercise participants are identified in the Supported CINC designated TPFDDs/Force Modules and specific mission requirements provided through FORSCOM Planning Group or Action Agent. Units identify equipment and personnel to meet mission requirements and submit level 4 detail through supporting TC ACCIS, to FORSCOM, for deployment and redeployment requirements.

Exercises compete for strategic transportation assets at a lower priority than contingencies, and therefore are more constrained by transportation budget and contracting lead times. Consequently, the validation of entire exercise TPFDDs or force modules occurs on pre-identified dates prior to each individual exercise and are not based on EAD of ULN. Exercise TPFDD timeline, per most recent standard LOI is:

T -115 sealift ULNs validated to supported CINC

T -100 sealift ULNs validated to TRANSCOM by supported CINC

T -75 airlift ULNs validated to supported CINC

T -60 airlift ULNs validated to TRANSCOM by supported CINC

T -60 HAZMAT information submitted to AMC by unit/supporting transportation office.

T -30 final strategic airlift and sealift schedules entered into GCCS.

T -20 unit aircraft load plans provided to AMC.

These are Not-Later-Than (NLT) target dates. T is the first day of the month of the first sealift or airlift move.

(4) FORSCOM will task installations for ADACG and PSA not later than 45 days prior to requirement.

(5) Commercial Ticket Program (CTP) is used to fund transportation of small unit requirements in exercises. AMC/TRANSCOM identifies ULNs which are more cost-effectively moved by commercial scheduled airlift. Exercise supported CINC approves funding these recommendations. DA provides CTP funds through FORSCOM FAA to the unit, to procure required tickets through supporting transportation office. Commercial ticket procedures are for commercial channel movement of small numbers of personnel.

(6) Installations and units must use actual weights for strategic movements of troops and baggage on all AMC-owned (organic) and AMC-controlled (commercial, chartered) aircraft.

Actual personnel weights are obtained from weighing uniformed individuals with all handcarried items (the preferred method) or from asking the individuals their weights and adding the standard planning figures for web gear, helmet, and hand-carried baggage. All items palletized or loaded in the cargo compartment of the aircraft (baggage, tool boxes, etc.) must be weighed. See FORSCOM /ARNG

Reg 55-1 for standard planning weights.

Pending actual weight determination, standard planning weights can be used to load plan. Standard planning weights are:

personnel body weight	175 lbs
hand-carried weapon	10 lbs
hand-carried bag	20 lbs
helmet	5 lbs
web gear	12 lbs
tool boxes	55 lbs
checked baggage	70 lbs
rucksack (training)	40 lbs
rucksack (combat)	80 lbs

ANNEX B
(INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY) TO
FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

See FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1,
FORMDEPS, Volume I, FORSCOM
Mobilization Plan, appendix I Priority
Intelligence Requirements, appendix 2,
Information Security, appendix 3, Signal
Security, appendix 4, Counterintelligence.

ANNEX C (CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS) TO FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

1. REFERENCES.

See FORMDEPS, Annex Y, FORSCOM
Mobilization Plan (FMP).

2. PURPOSE.

To provide general guidance for deployment of units and operational information to expedite movement to the area of operations. This deployment guide is applicable to and includes procedures for deploying active component units and mobilized reserve component units.

3. SITUATION.

Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) may order implementation of either a planned or no-plan deployment of forces on short notice. These deployments can include reserve component units.

4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS.

FORSCOM conducts deployment in accordance with the principle of centralized planning and decentralized execution.

Before deployment begins, detailed planning and coordination must be accomplished by supported commands, units anticipating deployment, and installations having a deployment-related mission. Specific details can be found in appropriate operational, exercise, or contingency plans, in other parts of FORMDEPS addressed to units and installations, and in SOPs published by those units and installations.

The Continental US Armies (CONUSAs) have the responsibility for the review and approval of deployment plans for Reserve Component (RC) units under their jurisdiction.

a. Active and Reserve component units will conduct validation as an integral part of deployment.

b. Crisis Action Procedures (CAP). Joint Operation Planning System (JOPS), Volume IV (Crisis Action Procedures), JCS Pub 5-2.4 is initiated on order by the CJCS. The CAP provides for warning, alert, deployment and execution orders. Although the procedures are designed to permit a smooth flow from one phase to another, the situation may dictate going from a no-warning phase directly into deployment execution. The orders may be sequential, or if the situation dictates, deployment/ execution may be ordered without prior warning and/or alert. In a worst

case scenario only a deployment or execute order may be sent. Orders will specify operation plan (OPLAN), if an OPLAN is to be executed.

c. The deliberate planning noted above will be followed by deployment in support of the OPLAN and the subsequent movement of the units to the APOE/SPOE. AMC will notify the Installation Transportation Office (ITO) when airlift is available at the APOE. Military Transportation Management Command (MTMC) will inform the ITO of port calls and when unit to move to the SPOE for equipment on load on a ship.

(1) Unit line number (ULN) - For the purpose of deployment execution, a ULN is a designator of up to seven characters in length, designed to identify unit movement requirements to USTRANSCOM. It is to be anticipated that every unit tasked to deploy will have at least one ULN assigned to it. A unit may have more than one ULN if it is determined that the unit, due to operational needs, transportation availability or equipment makeup of the unit, will deploy in segments over an extended period of time or by different modes of transportation, (e.g., an advance party followed by a main body of passengers by air, and unit equipment by sea).

(2) Ready to Load Date (RLD) - The date a unit is projected to be ready to depart the installation/ Mobilization Station (MS).

(3) Available to load date (ALD) - A deliberate planning process date when a ULN is required to be available to load the ship at SPOE or to load at the APOE for deployment.

(4) Latest Arrival date (LAD) - The latest date a ULN is required to arrive at the Port of Debarkation (POD) in support of a specific OPLAN.

(5) Earliest arrival date (EAD) - the earliest date it is accessible for a ULN to arrive at the Port of Debarkation (POD) OPLAN.

(6) Required delivery date (RDD) - the date a ULN is required to arrive at a specific destination and complete unloading in support of a specific OPLAN.

d. Deployment Criteria.

(1) Units. When possible, FORSCOM will deploy units rated in accordance with (IAW) standards established in AR 220-1 and Army Mobilization and Deployment Planning Guidance (AMOPS), Volume III. However, the minimum criteria for deployment will be an overall unit status (see Appendix 1) and MACOM/installation validation of mission capability. Unit deployments will not be delayed to raise C-ratings higher than the minimum without the concurrence of the supported CINC. These minimum rated units are referred to as mission ready/capable throughout this document.

(2) Individuals. Individuals will deploy through a CONUS Replacement Center (CRC). Losing installations are responsible for Soldier Readiness in accordance with (JAW) AR 600-8-101.

(3) Most units will deploy using dual modes of transportation. The passengers will move by air and the equipment will move by sea. However, units with small amounts of equipment, e.g., light divisions or high priority units may deploy all its personnel and equipment by air. Separate ULN are assigned for portion of unit deploying by air (passengers [PAX]) and portion of unit deploying by sea (equipment).

(4) A ULN will meet its RLD if the overall status is validated as mission capable/ready. ULN deployment to meet RLD will not be delayed to raise the C-rating higher than required for deployment without FORSCOM

(5) Anytime after its RLD a ULN may be required to move to its APOE/ SPOE to initiate loading. After initial authority to deploy, per FORSCOM deployment order, ULN will move to port of embarkation with call forward (air) or port call (sea).

(6) By a ULN's RLD, the ULN should normally be validated as mission capable/ ready. Since separate ULNs are assigned for PAX deploying by air and for equipment deploying by sea, only that portion of the unit designated by the ULN must be validated by the ULN's RLD.

(7) If a unit is reported at less than mission capable, FORSCOM will coordinate with the supported CINC to improve the unit but the decision to deploy the unit will be made by the supported CINC. He may select one of the following options:

(a) Improve the unit to acceptable standards listed in Appendix I (e.g., issue pacing/critical items, assign critical personnel and/or provide additional training), validate as mission ready, and deploy. This is the preferred option. When a unit will not meet its Latest Arrival Date (LAD) due to its inability to meet its acceptable standard, the supported CINC will be notified.

(b) Deploy unit "as-is" for the residual capabilities it possesses. This requires supported CINC concurrence.

(c) Cancel deployment and substitute another mission capable/ready unit. This requires supported CINC concurrence to substitute a like unit.

(8) Units will deploy, as a minimum, with equipment used to determine C-ratings (equipment readiness codes ERC A) or have like items available in PREPO stocks in the AOR.

e. Fill priority-execution.

(1) Units, in excess of the deployment standards identified in paragraph 4d(1), above, Appendix I to this Annex and AMOPS, may be cross-leveled or drawn down to established minimum deployability criteria only when resources are needed to fix another unit. Units will not be drawn down without prior approval from FORSCOM in coordination with HQDA and the supported CINC.

(2) Redistribution/cross-leveling of personnel assets will be in the following priority:

(a) Deploying units in LAD sequence.

(b) Training base units in Mobilization Station Arrival Date (MBSAD) sequence.

(c) Sustaining base units in MBSAD sequence.

(3) Equipment Redistribution Priorities.

(a) Provide forward-deployed units with wholesale materiel to achieve a mission-capable status as determined by the supported Army component commander. In case of multiple regional OPLAN implementation, OPLAN priority will be determined by the Joint Staff.

(b) Units designated to receive PREPO stocks sets will plan to take CONUS on-hand equipment necessary to fill shortages identified by the Automated Battle Books.

(c) Fill Prepositioned War Reserve Materiel Stocks (PWRMS) to achieve a 30-day level of critical items for the forward deployed on-ground force. HQDA, ODCSLOG will be provided a list of Class VII critical items, as determined by the supported commander annually NLT 30 October.

(d) Fill deploying units in ALD sequence.

(e) Fill CONUS training base MTOE and augmentation TDA (trainer/equipment requirements) in Mobilization Station Arrival Date (MBSAD) sequence. Maximum use will be made of commercial substitutes for tactical equipment. Commercial substitutes will be identified prior to mobilization.

(f) Fill CONUS training base mobilization TDA (this is equipment to meet trainee surge requirements).

(g) Fill sustaining base units with priority to in place units followed in MBSAD sequence. Maximum use will be made of commercial substitutes for tactical equipment. Remaining shortages are to be filled by parent MACOM.

(4) HQ FORSCOM will fill shortfalls (particularly in Class VII, major end-items). Shortfalls remaining after FORSCOM redistribution/cross-leveling will be filled from other MACOMs as directed by HQDA. Additional personnel and equipment may be cross-leveled to bring non-deployable units to minimum mission capable/ready status. Subsequent

allocations will be to increase the capability of selected units.

(5) Guidance regarding additional redistribution of personnel and equipment is contained in FORMDEPS Volume I.

f. Unless otherwise directed all deployments are planned as nontactical moves. Tactical deployments will be planned only on specific guidance from HQ FORSCOM. In all cases, deployment plans will contain terrorism counteraction guidance.

g. FORSCOM provides guidance on tactical deployment. In the absence of additional guidance plan deployment moves to make most efficient use of aircraft.

h. Light and easily deployable by air (LEDA) CS/CSS units are designated by the supported CINC, by type, and flagged by FORSCOM for support. These units deploy with less than 50 short tons of accompanying equipment deploy by air and the remaining equipment follows later.

i. Defense readiness conditions (DEFCON), threat conditions (THREATCON) and deployability postures will be identified in warning, alert, deployment and execution messages.

j. Unit Status and Identity Reports (UNITREP) will be submitted ICW guidance contained in FORMDEPS Vol. I, Annex I. All deployed units will be expected to submit Unit Status Reports IAW AR 220-1.

k. Movement by air.

Departure/ Arrival Airfield Control Group (DACG) assignments are provided in FORSCOM Reg 551.

1. Movement by sea.

Port support activity (PSA) and marshaling area assignments are provided in FORSCOM Reg 55-1.

**APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX C TO FORSCOM
DEPLOYMENT GUIDE
DEPLOYMENT CRITERIA (C)
(Published Separately)**

**APPENDIX 2 to ANNEX C TO FORSCOM
DEPLOYMENT GUIDE
CONUS AERIAL PORTS OF
EMBARKATION (APOE)
See FORSCOM Regulation 55-1.**

**APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX C TO FORSCOM
DEPLOYMENT GUIDE
CONUS SEA PORTS OF
EMBARKATION (SPOE)
See FORSCOM Regulation 55-1.**

ANNEX D (LOGISTICS) TO FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

1. REFERENCES.

See FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1, FORMDEPS, Volume I, FORSCOM Mobilization Plan (FMP), Annex Y.

2. GENERAL.

a. Purpose. This annex establishes logistics responsibilities and provides general planning guidance for the deployment of Forces Command (FORSCOM) forces, except direct deploying units, during deployment.

b. Assumptions.

(1) There is a supported operation plan (OPLAN)/ operation order (OPORD).

(2) Air and sea lines of communication between Continental United States (CONUS) and the area of operations (AO) will remain open.

(3) Transportation strategic lift resources will be made available to support the implemented OPLAN/ OPORD.

(4) Units scheduled to deploy will have an appropriate C-rating level of critical equipment on hand and all other equipment on hand or on valid requisition.

(5) In support of deployment, Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) will provide adequate funds to support execution.

3. CONCEPT OF LOGISTICS SUPPORT.

a. Army RC units will mobilize with their table of organization and equipment (TOE) and common table of allowances (CTA) equipment and accompanying supplies as specified in FORSCOM Reg 700-2 and 700-3. Equipment may be cross-leveled by the installation commander as required.

b. Units deploy personnel and equipment to accompany troops (TAT) by air. Unit equipment is deployed by air or sea as directed. Small personnel contingents (e.g., security, maintenance, and medical) may be required to accompany surface movements. Advance parties arriving in the theater move from aerial port of debarkation (APOD) to seaport of debarkation (SPOD) to pickup equipment as necessary. Main bodies move directly to marshaling or staging areas. Sea

transported unit equipment, personnel, and theater supplies are brought together in the marshaling or staging areas. The process can vary depending on type of unit and mode of deployment; i.e., Units falling in on prepositioned equipment.

c. Incoming forces perform as many of their support functions as possible during the reception phase. Major units will be sequenced to ensure that support elements can assist reception and staging functions are followed by onward movement and integration into the supported command (RSOI), (e.g., movement control elements and material handling equipment).

d. Any transfer of equipment, approved by the MS/ installation, between deploying and non-deploying units will follow established procedures to ensure strict property accountability is maintained at all times.

4. RESOURCE AVAILABILITY.

Generally, the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) provides enough resources to CG FORSCOM to execute an OPLAN. Peacetime budget constraints do limit preparedness in such areas as equipment shortages.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. CG FORSCOM.

(1) Establish a clear support relationship immediately upon notification of the deploying unit.

(2) Develop requirements for and provide supplies to accompany deploying units.

(3) Authorize special items of equipment for all forces in accordance with (JAW) procedures in Army Regulation (AR) 310-49.

(4) Monitor logistics support to units during movement to the aerial ports of embarkation (APOE) or seaports of embarkation (SPOE); coordinate with components of US Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) and area installation commanders as required (see FORSCOM Regulation 55-1 for transportation movement plans and reports).

(5) Coordinate with U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), U.S. Army Material Command (AMC), U.S. Army Health Services Command (HSC), and U.S. Army Information Systems Command (USAISC) to

accomplish (1) through (4) above for units located on non-FORSCOM installations.

b. Continental United States Armies.

(1) Responsible for logistic support of Army units until operational control passes to the supported commander.

(2) Monitor the validation of deploying units.

(3) Prepare supporting plans as required.

c. U.S. Army Material Command.

(1) Ship ammunition basic load stored at AMC installations IAW FR 700-3 and the AMC Log Support Plan for the numbered OPLAN.

(2) Prepare supporting plans as required.

d. U.S. Army Information Systems Command.

Compute and arrange for preplanned communication security (COMSEC) supply to deploying Army forces, coordinating as necessary with HQ AMC.

e. Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC).

Provide intra-Conus transportation, operate CONUS and outside Continental United States (OCONUS) seaports and identify requirements for Port Support Activities (PSA) IAW FR 55-1.

f. Air Mobility Command (AMC).

Provide airlift support for the movement of troops and equipment IAW the priorities established by the supported commander and JCS.

g. Military Sealift Command (MSC).

Provide sealift support for the movement of planned unit equipment, sustainment and supercargoes IAW the priorities established by the supported commander and JCS.

h. Mobilization Station/Installation Commanders.

(1) Equip, prepare, validate, and deploy units as directed.

(2) Advise FORSCOM through the CONUSA of logistic problems that limit the capability of the command to perform the assigned mission.

(3) Support Installations (SI) designated in AR 5-9 provide logistical support.

(4) Provide for and obtain adequate resources for training unit after unit's equipment is deployed. Utilize simulation devices from Home Station (HS), if available.

(5) Provide logistic support to deploying units.

(6) Process and submit requisitions for equipment and supplies for deploying units.

(7) Review each unit's class V basic load computation and ensure that the basic load

requirements are on hand at the installation or on requisition IAW FR 700-3.

(8) Provide for the security, maintenance, rotation, periodic inventory, and expeditious issue of accompanying supplies stored at the installations.

(9) Complete actions required to prepare units for overseas movement IAW AR 220-10.

(10) Coordinate with components of USTRANSCOM concerning the movement to APOE and SPOE.

(11) Maintain transportation support plans, to include preparing and organizing rail, air, and motor vehicle loading sites, installation traffic circulation and control measures; procedures for loading personnel and equipment for rail, motor vehicle, and air transportation.

(12) Develop and maintain procedures to receipt for, store and ship personal property belonging to deploying unit members (JAW AR 55-71 and Volume I, Joint Federal Travel Regulation). Deploying RC personnel will not bring privately owned vehicles to the MS.

(13) Operate Departure Airfield Control Groups (DACG), marshaling areas and PSA, as directed, to include billeting, messing, limited maintenance, fuel support, and services support (see FR 55-1).

(14) Provide guidance and assistance to units in the areas discussed above.

6. MOBILITY AND TRANSPORTATION.

See Appendix 1.

7. SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION.

See Appendix 2.

8. SERVICES.

See Appendix 3.

9. MAINTENANCE.

See Appendix 4.

APPENDIX 1

(MOBILITY AND TRANSPORTATION) TO ANNEX
D (LOGISTICS) TO FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT
GUIDE

1. REFERENCES.

See FORSCOM Regulation 500 3-1, FORMDEPS,
Volume I, FORSCOM Mobilization Plan (FMP), Annex
Y.

2. GENERAL.

a. Policy.

(1) Movement requirements for deployment will
be IAW the developed operation order (OPORD) or
operation plan (OPLAN).

(2) STRAT Lift will be provided by U. S.
Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM).

(3) Air Mobility Command (AMC)/Military Traffic
Management Command (MTMC) will establish arrival
times at air/sea ports.

(4) FORSCOM will coordinate movements of all
Active Component (AC)/Reserve Component (RC)
units identified for deployment.

(5) Installation commanders will:

(a) Receive mobilizing RC units and deploy all
required units to identified air/sea ports.

(b) Operate marshaling areas, port support
activities (PSA) and arrival/departure airfield control
groups (A/DACG).

b. Concept of deployment.

(1) Air.

(a) Quick deploying units, i.e., airborne, air
assault, light infantry, will deploy by air.

(b) Unit personnel will deploy mainly by air along
with to accompany troops (TAT) equipment.

(c) Arrival of personnel by air will be in
coordination with (ICW) the arrival of the unit's
equipment by sealift.

(d) Installations tasked in FR 55-1 will provide
A/DACG support.

(2) Sea.

(a) Unit equipment will move mainly by sealift.

(b) Installations tasked in FR 55-1 will provide
PSA support.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. FORSCOM.

(1) Coordinate with USJFCOM, HQDA, major U.
S. Army Commands (MACOM), USTRANSCOM and
other commands and agencies for deployment
planning and execution.

(2) Identify units tasked to deploy and coordinate
accurate unit movement data (UMD) for
USTRANSCOM to allocate lift.

(3) Task installations/units for support as
required.

b. USTRANSCOM.

(1) Coordinate deployment requirements IAW
established/developing OPORD/OPLAN.

(2) Provide military/commercial transportation
IAW OPORD/OPLAN and FORSCOM provided
UMD.

(3) AMC/ MTMC identify air/ sea ports for
deploying units.

(4) AMC/MTMC identify ADACG/PSA require-
ments to support deploying Army units.

c. CONUSA.

Coordinate cross leveling of equipment to meet
required units readiness status.

d. Installations.

(1) Receive RC units and continue their
preparation for deployment.

(2) Support UMD process.

(3) Provide and/or coordinate for transportation
support for organic and commercial movements IAW
port arrival dates (Time Phased Force Deployment
Data [TPFDD] for air moves, MTMC for sea port call
dates/times) IAW FR 55-1.

(4) Provide/coordinate/operate ADACG/PSA
support IAW FR 55-1.

(5) Operate marshaling areas for air/sea ports
IAW FR 55-1.

(6) Develop InterService Support Agreement
(ISSA) with ports for ADACG/PSA IAW FR 55-1.

(7) Identify additional support requirements to
operate ADACG/ PSA to FORSCOM through the
CONUSA.

(8) May request Deployment Control Unit
assistance from MTMC-Western Area/Eastern Area
IAW FR 55-1 for preparation of movement
documents, rail or truck loading plans, giving hands-
on training and advice in equipment preparation and
tie-down procedures.

(9) Prepare Logmar labels as required.

e. STARC/RSC. Provide and/or coordinate for
transportation support for organic and commercial
movements IAW FR 55-1.

f. Units (AC/ RC).

(1) Develop/update UMD IAW FR 55-1 and FR
55-2.

(2) Prepare to deploy IAW OPORD/OPLAN.

(3) Provide documentation and support for
air/truck/rail/container loading as required by the
Installation Transportation Officer (ITO).

(4) Move by convoy IAW FR 55-1, if required.

(5) Move administratively unless directed otherwise.

g. Ports.

(1) Develop InterService Support Agreement (ISSA) with installations for ADACGs/PSAs IAW FR 55-1.

(2) Receive and deploy Army unit personnel and equipment IAW AR 220-10.

(3) Check and/or prepare Logistic Application of Automated Marking and Reading Symbols (LOGMARS) labels as required for deploying equipment.

APPENDIX 2

(SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION) TO ANNEX D
(LOGISTICS) TO FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

1. GENERAL.

Joint Pub 4-0, FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1 (FORMDEPS, Volume b), FORSCOM Regulation 700-2, and FORSCOM Regulation 700-3 contain general guidance for Army commanders regarding supply and distribution.

2. SPECIFIC GUIDANCE.

- a. Deploying Army forces. (See FORSCOM Regulations 700-2 and 700-3.)
- b. Other equipment and supplies that can be made available to deploying Army forces by the supported commander will be deleted from airlift and sealift requirements.
- c. Preplanned supply will end as early as possible, but NLT C+30. Subsequent supply will be in response to normal requisitioning. Commander, U.S. Army Logistic Control Activity (LCA), is the single point of contact in the supply system designated to assist the Commander, Army Forces (COMARFOR).
- d. Preplanned supply can be regulated by selectively canceling all supply for a specific increment or specific commodity classes within increments.
- e. Use of specific project codes will be implemented to assist in diverting the flow of supplies from supplier to HS at the proper time and ensure shipment to unit's destination to eliminate forwarding or duplication.

3. LOCAL PROCUREMENT.

Consistent with Federal acquisition regulations, Joint Pub 4, FORSCOM Regulation 700-2, and FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1 (FORSCOM Mobilization Plan [FMP]).

4. STOCK FUND.

Financial management procedures will comply with the HQDA Financial Management Plan for Emergency Conditions (FMPEC).

5. CTA

PREMOBILIZATION/DEPLOYMENT AND STORAGE POLICY. See FORSCOM Regulation 700-2, chapter 6.

APPENDIX 3

(SERVICES) TO ANNEX D (LOGISTICS) TO
FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

1. GENERAL.

Troop feeding and requests for subsistence will be in accordance with (JAW) Army Regulation (AR) 30-1 and AR 30-18.

2. TROOP ISSUE SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY.

a. On mobilization, field accounts will operate under the Army Field Feeding System (AFFS). The Army Ration Credit System (ARCS) will not be used.

b. Unit or item pile may be used when computing ration issues, with the ration cycle being adjusted to meet MS/ installation requirements.

c. MS/installation will submit emergency requirements directly to Commander, Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia, PA, IAW Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC) Handbook 4235.2 and 4235.6.

3. FOOD SERVICE.

The MS/installation mobilization and deployment plan should include food service support based on the available installation load charts.

4. LAUNDRY, DRY CLEANING, AND BATH.

a. The MS/installation mobilization and deployment plan should include a list of local laundry and dry cleaning firms interested in submitting bids. Sufficient data should be maintained to ensure prompt acquisition of contractual services when required.

b. MS/installations not operating an Army laundry or dry cleaning facility should plan to provide the service by contract or interservice support agreement (ISSA).

c. Field laundry units should be planned to augment laundry service support.

d. Field shower units should be planned as augmentation facilities when fixed bath facilities are not available.

5. MORTUARY SERVICES.

Mortuary services in Continental U.S. (CONUS) are provided by contract and administered by local installations.

APPENDIX 4

(MAINTENANCE) TO ANNEX D (LOGISTICS) TO FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

1. GENERAL.

Units will maintain equipment in accordance with (JAW) Army Regulation (AR) 220-10, AR 750 series, and applicable FORSCOM regulations (FRs).

2. MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES.

a. Maintenance Readiness (Pre-deployment and Pre-employment Phase).

(1) Equipment material readiness. Equipment is to be maintained in a safe and fully mission capable status as outlined in AR 750-1; Department of the Army (DA) Pamphlet (Pam) 738-750; FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1, Volume I, FORSCOM Mobilization Plan (FMP), Annex D, Appendix 3, and applicable Technical Manual (TM) -10 and -20, Preventative Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS) standards.

(2) Maintenance schedules. Units will schedule enough time for maintenance training and performance of organizational maintenance, including equipment records maintenance.

(3) Maintenance assistance.

(a) Maintenance support will be provided by the installation.

(b) Available resources will be applied on a priority basis to units scheduled for early deployment or employment in support of emergency and contingency plans.

(c) Following passage of operational control, the supported command's maintenance policy and procedures will apply.

b. Maintenance Management.

(1) The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS) procedures will be used.

(2) Exceptions to TAMMS requirements in the objective area will be on a case-by-case basis as approved by the appropriate commander.

c. Maintenance Float.

(1) Maintenance float policies for support of Army material are contained in AR 750-1, chapter 4. Use of maintenance float before deployment will be IAW AR 750-1, chapter 4.

(2) Maintenance float items will normally be issued to direct support (DS) and general support (GS) maintenance units as part of U.S. Army Material Command (USAMC) directed resupply operations for emergency and contingency plans.

(3) Maintenance float items will be issued to deploying units only under the following circumstances:

(a) When repairable turned-in equipment can

not be repaired and returned before deployment.

(b) When the item turned in is not economically repairable, and a new item cannot be furnished through normal supply channels before deployment.

(c) When the deployable unit is short an authorized item that cannot be obtained through normal supply channels before deployment.

(d) When the condition of an item of equipment prevents the unit from attaining its minimum equipment serviceability profile of 70-20-10, and the item cannot be obtained through normal supply channels before deployment.

d. Prescribed Load List (PLL) and Authorized Stockage List (ASL).

(1) Planning guidance for units having identified PLL and ASL.

(a) Units deploying by air will carry PLL and a 15 day supply of ASL.

(b) Units deploying by sea will carry a 30 day supply of PLL and ASL.

(c) U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) and Army National Guard (ARNG) modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE) units scheduled to deploy during the period M to M60 will maintain a combat PLL and ASL as appropriate.

(2) Subordinate units will forward requests for exceptions to PLL guidance contained in AR 710-2 through their appropriate MACOM for approval.

e. Repair and Deployment Standards.

(1) Planning Guidance.

(a) Equipment must be fully mission capable IAW operator level PMCS to be deployable. Partial mission capable criteria will apply to aircraft.

(b) Equipment designated as excess or for disposal will be retained either for rebuild or as a parts source when directed.

(c) Nonreparable equipment will be considered as an interim repair parts supply source.

(d) Equipment transferred between units, including POMCUS unit residual equipment (PURE), will be complete, including basic issue items (BII), operable, and safe.

(e) Tubed weapons transferred between units must have 10 percent remaining tube life or 7 days of combat sustainment, whichever is greater.

(f) Prior to transfer, equipment included in the Army Oil Analysis Program that has not been sampled within 30 days will be sampled. Corrective action, if necessary, will be taken prior to transfer.

(g) Equipment left in Reserve Component maintenance and storage sites, which will not be repairable prior to the units move to the MS/installation will be held. When the equipment has

been repaired the site will coordinate with the MS/installation to determine disposition.

ANNEX E

(PERSONNEL)TO FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

1. REFERENCES.

See FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1, FORMDEPS, Volume I, FORSCOM Mobilization Plan (FMP), Annex Y.

2. GENERAL.

a. Emergency conditions may require the use of Active Army (to include mobilized Reserve Component [RC] units) forces to accomplish FORSCOM's mission. Personnel policies and procedures outlined in this annex will apply, except as modified by specific plans.

b. Units, especially those designated for early deployment, will be maintained in a high state of readiness in accordance with their assigned Department of the Army Master Priority List (DAMPL). Personnel fill levels may vary based on additional guidance for the respective components (i.e. AC fill based on HQDA and MACOM enlisted distribution plan (EDP) and officer distribution plan (ODP). Additionally, units with shortfalls in professional skills (Medical, JAG and Chaplain) need to ensure that individuals have been identified in appropriate Professional Officer Filler Systems (PROFIS).

c. Certain personnel actions outlined in this annex depend on the Defense Readiness Condition (DEFCON) alerting system for implementation. In certain situations, however, Commander, Forces Command will use a Defense Readiness Condition (DRC) Alerting System. The two terms are not interchangeable insofar as authority to move filler or nondeployable personnel is concerned. When the DRC Alerting System is used, this headquarters will provide instructions upon receipt of guidance from Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA).

3. PURPOSE.

This annex provides policies and procedures for the management of military and civilian personnel during deployment. The provisions are applicable to all contingencies with slight modification to accommodate peculiarities of the specific operations plan (OPLAN).

4. ASSUMPTIONS.

a. Cross-leveling and redistribution of personnel will be accomplished in accordance with procedures outlined in the Army Mobilization and Operations Planning and Execution System (AMOPES), FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1, FORMDEPS Volume I, FMP. CORPS Commanders will direct redistribution of CORPS personnel assets and submit shortfall to FORSCOM. For other units, cross-leveling and redistribution will be from the installation to the MACOM. Cross-leveling and redistribution requirements that cannot be met at Headquarters, FORSCOM will be reported to U.S. Total Army Personnel Command (PERSCOM) for fill. An information copy of all requests for fill and taskings to installations will be provided to appropriate CONUSA to support validation actions

b. Units may deploy at less than required wartime strength when they are validated as mission capable.

c. Some late deploying Active Component (AC) and RC units may be drawn down, if directed by HQDA.

5. PERSONNEL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.

a. Cross-leveling and Redistribution. See FORSCOM Regulation 500 3-1, FORMDEPS, Volume I, FMP.

b. Soldier Readiness Processing (SRP) (formerly POR). See Appendix 2.

c. Disposition of Personnel Records. See Appendix 2.

d. Dependent Briefings. See Appendix 3.

e. Reporting Procedures. See Appendix 1.

f. DA Civilian Employees and Local National Civilians. See Appendix 4.

g. Rotation Policies. To Be Determined (TBD).

h. Use of Female Military Personnel and Personnel with Critical Skills. TBD.

i. Casualty Reporting. The Commanders of Continental United States (CONUS) ports of embarkation (POE) are responsible for casualty reporting while units are enroute to theater. The theater ports of debarkation (POD) have casualty responsibility from the time of debarkation until units become the responsibility of another major theater commander or headquarters. Provisions of AR 600 8-1 apply for casualty reporting.

j. Postal. See Appendix 4

k. Courier Services. TBD.

l. Orders. For deploying units installations must issue an order in Format 745 attaching the unit to receiving command at the proper time. This serves as

the deployment/movement order for the unit. Gaining headquarters must be on distribution. In most cases the gaining command will further attach the unit to a subordinate element upon arrival in theater.

6. TASKING FOR REINFORCING UNITS.

a. Ensure that orientations are conducted and information disseminated to enable individuals to complete required personal affairs actions.

b. Ensure the following items accompany units or individual:

(1) Units. Applicable Department of the Army (DA) publications and theater publications, abbreviated personnel files with copies of DA Form 2 series form, DA Form 2-1 or Officer Record Brief (ORB) and HSC Form 621-R (Test) (Individual Medical History Form) in lieu of health and dental records. A readable copy of DD Form 93 (Record of Emergency Data) and SGLV - 8286 (Servicemen's Group Life Insurance Election and Certificate) are required for casualty purposes. Forms listed in this paragraph provide necessary data for prompt submission of casualty reports.

(2) Individuals. Abbreviated personnel files with copies of DA Form 2 series form, DA Form 2-1 or Officer Record Brief (ORB) and HSC Form 621-R (Test) (Individual Medical History Form) in lieu of health and dental records. A readable copy of DD Form 93 (Record of Emergency Data) and SGLV - 8286 (Servicemen's Group Life Insurance Election and Certificate) are required for casualty purposes. In addition, individuals must carry DA Form 3955 (Change of Address and Directory Record), individual immunization record, Identification Tags, Department of Defense (DD) Form 2A (Identification Card) and spectacle inserts for protective masks (as required).

c. Arrange for Red Cross support as follows:

(1) Major reinforcing unit commanders will request American Red Cross (ARC) representatives to accompany deploying units on a basis of four per division (except 1st ID - three).

(2) ARC personnel who deploy with units will be requested through the appropriate regional ARC director. Once the ARC personnel are identified, the installation commander will publish orders attaching the ARC representatives to the unit. Orders will reflect the appropriate fund citation and task units to provide all necessary logistical support to ARC personnel.

(3) Further guidance can be found in AR 930-5.

Appendix 2 - Personnel Information Management

Appendix 3 - Soldier Readiness Processing and Disposition of Records

Appendix 4 - Postal

Appendix 5 - Casualty Operations Management

Appendix 6 - DA Civilians and Local National Civilians

Appendix 7 - Family Assistance

Appendix 8 - Morale, Welfare, and Recreation

Appendix 9 - Safety

APPENDIX 1

(REPORTING PROCEDURES) TO ANNEX E
(PERSONNEL) TO FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

1. For units that deploy as a temporary change of station (TCS), reports and records responsibility will remain with the CONUS armies, except as indicated in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4.
2. Under TCS, Standard Installation Division Personnel System (SIDPERS) change reports (DA Forms 3728 and 3732) will be submitted directly to the servicing CONUS installation for processing.
3. In a permanent change of station (PCS), coordination is required to transfer the SIDPERS support to the gaining command. Specific procedures are in Chapter 16, DA Pamphlet 600-8-23. Losing and gaining commands must coordinate to ensure that unit PCS is properly reported through the Status Of Resources and Training System (SORTS) and coordinated with PERSCOM.
4. In a PCS, the unit must coordinate with the losing military personnel office (MILPO) SIDPERS Interface Branch approximately 7 days before the departure of the advance party to receive transfer data records (TDR FID N), which must be hand-carried by the advance party to the new duty station. The cards are given to the gaining MILPO upon arrival.

APPENDIX 2

(PERSONNEL INFORMATION MANAGEMENT) TO
ANNEX E (PERSONNEL) TO FORSCOM
DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

1. REFERENCES.

- a. Army Mobilization and Operations Planning and Execution System, Annex E (Personnel)
- b. FM 12-6, Personnel Doctrine
- c. FM 100-17, Mobilization, Deployment, Redeployment and Demobilization.
- d. AR 600-8-23, SIDPERS Data Base Management

2. GENERAL.

Defines procedures to collect, validate, process and store critical information about soldiers and units. Information is used by commanders and HQDA in the personnel management decision-making process and satisfies the Army's legal obligation to retain historical data. AR 600-3-104 provides policy and procedural guidance for military personnel information management. AR 600-8-23 provides policy and procedural guidance for data base management.

3. DEPLOYMENT IN SUPPORT OF A FORCE PROJECTION.

This paragraph describes how the Army intends to establish a theater personnel information management system to support forces engaged in current operations.

a. **INITIAL FOCUS.** Current SIDPERS depends on a main frame host computer and a supporting technical staff for processing data base updates at the PPA. It is not practical to establish such a capability within a new area of operations to support a limited contingency. Thus, personnel information managers must concentrate their initial efforts in two critical areas: establishing a system to manage the flow of SIDPERS transactions from the point of origin in the area of operations to the sustaining base; and building an off-line contingency data base to support critical systems within the area of operations.

b. **SIDPERS MANAGEMENT.** Every possible effort must be expended during operational deployments to routinely update the official SIDPERS data bases within the sustaining base in a timely manner. This will require extraordinary teamwork between the personnel automation elements of the deployed force and the sustaining base to intensively manage the data flow from point of origin in the area of operations to the sustainment base.

(1) Data Flow to the Sustaining Base.

(a) PERSCOM must act in coordination with the deploying personnel management centers (PMCs) to establish electronic data transmission links between the deployed personnel automation elements of the PSB and the sustaining base.

(b) The standard is an electronic link between each deployed division and its home base and a link to a designated point within the sustaining base for echelons above the division (usually the home base of the responsible corps headquarters).

(c) Electronic links can be either multifunctional or personnel specific via a TACCS-to-TACCS connection.

(2) Data Flow Within the Area of Operations.

(a) SIDPERS transactions must flow through the personnel network from the point of origin at separate unit/battalion level to a one or more designated points within the area of operations for transmission to the sustaining base.

(b) Either MSE or the TACCS-to-TACCS data transmission capability should be used to expedite the flow of data. Couriers must be used if the current situation precludes electronic transmission.

(c) If there is no electronic link to the sustaining base, or if there is only one, then all transactions must be forwarded to a central point at theater level where they can be mailed to the sustaining base.

(d) As part of the data flow process, personnel information managers should use the degeneration procedure (CALL DEGEN) resident within the TACCS software to update the data bases at each level through which the transactions pass.

(3) Organizational Data Flow.

(a) Divisions. The forward element of the supporting PSB receives SIDPERS transactions from separate unit/battalion level and forwards them directly to the sustaining base via an electronic link. The PSB's rear element receives the transactions from the forward element, updates the SIDPERS data base, and forwards appropriate output from the system to the forward element.

(b) Echelons Above the Division (EAD). The personnel automation element of the theater command and control headquarters (PSB, PG, or PERSCOM) receives SIDPERS transactions from the forward elements of all PSBs in support of the EAD and forwards them to its rear element via an electronic link.

(c) The rear element of the command and control headquarters accomplishes the following tasks:

1 Updates SIDPERS for those units within the local data base and forwards appropriate output from the system to the forward element.

2 Forwards transactions for all other units to the appropriate installations for processing. This can be done electronically or by the US postal system.

(4) CONTINGENCY DATA BASES.

(a) Background.

1 The current version of SIDPERS is not capable of supporting the rapid, short term realignment of command structure that occurs during a major contingency operation. Thus, an unofficial contingency data base must be constructed for use within the deployed force to support the critical military personnel systems.

2 Contingency data bases are constructed locally and managed off-line from the official system. They contain copies of the information stored in the SIDPERS data bases that reside on the TACCS. Either the entire SIDPERS personnel file can be used in the contingency data base, or specific data elements can be extracted and a truncated file can be used. Corps personnel automation elements have software available for use in truncating the file.

(b) Building Contingency Data Bases.

1 The personnel automation element of the responsible PMC will build the personnel data base for a contingency operation at its home station. To support this requirement other deployment stations within the sustaining base must forward electronic copies of their deploying units' data bases to the lead automation element immediately after the unit's departure. This can be done via the US postal system or electronic mail.

2 The following phases are required to build a contingency data base:

During the initial phase the personnel automation element organizes into a forward and a rear element. The forward element insures that the periodic requirement for point-to-point electronic communications for personnel information has been submitted and prepares to deploy. The rear element focuses on building the data base.

During the second phase the forward element deploys with the latest copy of the data base resident on a TACCS. The rear element continues to build the data base as information on the deploying force is received.

During the third phase the forward element establishes a periodic transmission capability with the

home station. The rear element then transmits new, updated versions of the data base to the forward element as required.

During the fourth phase the forward element establishes a capability within the theater to manage the contingency data base on the basis of arrivals and departures reported by the replacement element at the APOD/APOE.

Should it become apparent that one or more of the tactical units within the area of operations has been inadvertently omitted from the contingency data base there are two possible solutions: a copy of the data base can be obtained directly from the unit; or a copy can be obtained from the sustaining base via the rear automation element.

c. MANAGING THE Military Personnel Record Jacket (MPRJ).

(1) The MPRJ will continue to be managed at the home station during contingency operations.

(2) During the soldier readiness portion of the deployment process a copy of each soldier's DA Form 2A and 2-1, officer records brief, DD Form 93, SGLI form, and DA Form 873 will be copied, placed in a deployment folder, and transported to the area of operations by the forward element of the PSB for those soldiers they support.

(3) Separate unit/battalion commanders will be responsible for transporting the deployment folders for those units not collocated with the PSB in garrison and delivering them to the PSB within the area of operations.

4. SUSTAINING BASE SUPPORT.

The sustaining base plays a major role in the personnel information management system in support of a force projection. The following critical tasks are important to a successful operation.

a. Insuring that each deploying battalion/separate unit deploys with its TACCS authorized strength (TASF) and TACCS personnel file (TPF) resident on a TACCS or other suitable personal computer.

b. Constructing an authorized strength file for each mobilizing reserve component unit and entering the soldiers records into the personnel file.

c. Preparing a deployment record for each deploying soldier.

d. Submitting deployment indicator transactions during the deployment process to identify deployed soldiers within the SIDPERS data base and TAPDB.

APPENDIX 3

(SOLDIER READINESS PROCESSING AND
DISPOSITION OF RECORDS) TO ANNEX E
(PERSONNEL) TO FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

1. Soldier Readiness Processing (SRP) (formerly Processing for Overseas Replacement (POR)).

a. Personnel will be processed in accordance with AR 600-8-101, as modified by guidance contained in this and other volumes of FORMDEPS.

b. Nondeployable personnel should be processed per AR 614-30, AR 601-25 and AR 600-8-11.

c. HQDA changes affecting current directives will have precedence.

2. Disposition of Personnel Records.

a. Military Personnel Records Jackets (MPRJ) (DA Form 201) will not be deployed with the unit. Units will deploy with copies of documents listed below:

- (1) Applicable DA Form 2-series form.
- (2) DA Form 2-1 or ORB, as applicable.
- (3) DD Form 93 (Record of Emergency Data).
- (4) SGLV - 8286 (Servicemen's Group Life Insurance Election and Certificate).

(5) HSC Form 621-R (Test) (Individual Medical History Form).

Disposition of personnel records will be per AR 600-8-104.

APPENDIX 4

(POSTAL) TO ANNEX E (PERSONNEL) TO
FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT GUIDE.

1. Postal services, to include postal finance (stamps, money orders, and registered, insured and certified mail) are provided as far forward as possible. The extent of service depends on the theater postal policy, the tactical situation, the number of postal units and the size of the area served.

2. Adequate postal structure must be established early in the theater before the volume of mail reaches unmanageable proportions. The postal network provides mail service to sister services and allied forces, as required.

3. Deploying units will have a contingency APO address assigned for both personal and official mail prior to deployment. Action is underway at US Total Army Personnel Command (PERSCOM) to preassign APOs to all units for contingency operations. Pending completion of this preassignment, PERSCOM is responsible to provide APO numbers to the lead personnel manager for deploying units.

a. The lead personnel manager will coordinate with Military Personnel Integration Division (MPID), PERSCOM and the FORSCOM Adjutant General to ensure proper alignment of APO numbers.

b. MPID will coordinate with the Military Postal Service Agency (MPSA) to ensure the United States Postal Service (USPS) is notified to activate the assigned contingency APO numbers.

(1) USPS will publish contingency APO activation in the weekly postal bulletin distributed to all postal activities.

(2) The FORSCOM Adjutant General will publish a message reminding installations with deploying units to alert nearby postal activities of contingency APO activation. It takes two weeks for APO activation information to appear in the USPS weekly postal bulletin and many postal activities do not routinely screen for newly activated APOs. As a result, soldier mail has been delayed during previous contingency operations (e.g., Restore Hope).

4. Corps are responsible for planning for postal operations in theater.

a. Currently the only active component postal unit in CONUS is the 129th AG Postal Company, part of XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg. Personnel from the 129th may or may not be available to the other corps based on other commitments. Planning must

provide for the possibility that the 129th will not be available.

b. Reserve postal units and personnel will probably not be available during the early stages of an operation. Funds are also unlikely to be available for RC Temporary Tour of Active Duty (TTAD).

c. The modular postal concept, currently part of TAA 01, will provide I and III Corps with their own postal capability, probably by FY95. Until the modular postal concept becomes reality, I and III Corps must establish some postal capability for contingency purposes from currently available assets.

APPENDIX 5

(CASUALTY OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT) TO
ANNEX E (PERSONNEL) TO FORSCOM
DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

1. REFERENCES.

- a. AR 600-8-1, Army Casualty and Memorial Affairs and Line of Duty Investigations.
- b. FM 12-6, Personnel Doctrine.

2. GENERAL.

- a. Demand for casualty information during any contingency operation establishes a critical requirement for casualty managers and liaison personnel. Leaders must establish the casualty management network without delay.
- b. The commander of a unit in which a casualty occurs has responsibility for initiating the casualty information flow.
- c. This appendix describes the mission, personnel and reporting requirements, of the casualty operations management system. Policy and procedural guidance for managing casualty information and line of duty investigations is in AR 600-8-1.

3. MISSION.

The mission of the casualty operations management system is to record, report, verify, and process information from unit level to HQDA; notify appropriate individuals; and provide assistance to family members. Casualty operations management includes casualty reporting, the notification process, family assistance, line of duty determinations, reporting status of remains, and coordinating for handling casualty mail.

4. PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS.

- a. Adequate manpower must deploy early to establish and operate the casualty personnel management center.
- b. Personnel group commanders will task subordinate commanders to station casualty liaison teams with all medical facilities. This will ease the interface between the personnel and medical systems. Casualty liaison teams will consist of organic personnel, supplemented by borrowed military manpower in the form of soldiers returned to duty from the medical facility with physical profiles which prohibit return to their original units.
- c. All commanders and soldiers must be sensitized to the must ensure that casualty information is only processed thru official channels.

Emphasis on confidentiality and sensitivity should be part of training on Casualty Feeder Reports and Witness Statements.

5. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

- a. There are four major factors that casualty managers must consider at the beginning of a contingency operation.
 1. Casualties can occur on the first day of a contingency operation.
 2. In many instances, medical facilities and/or graves registration units will have information about casualties before the units have time to submit casualty reports.
 3. Modern communications have increased the risk that family members will get casualty information from sources outside the official system. To combat this risk, casualty managers must employ all available means to get casualty information at the earliest possible moment.
 4. The casualty management system extends beyond the area of operations and includes Casualty Area Commands (CAC) within the home station. CACs, with direction from the casualty and memorial affairs operations center (CMAOC), assist families with funeral arrangements and personal effects disposition.
- b. The initial report must flow through the casualty reporting chain to PERSCOM within 24 hours. Missing casualty information is the norm. Casualty managers can add information as it becomes available. The PSC will send supplemental casualty reports to complete the full information requirements and update casualty status.
- c. Each management level in the casualty reporting chain will verify information as necessary to meet the 100 percent accuracy standard.
- d. Upon receiving a casualty report, the CMAOC will initiate next-of-kin notification in accordance with the soldier's desires, as stated on the DD Form 93.

APPENDIX 6

(DA CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AND LOCAL NATIONAL CIVILIANS) TO ANNEX E (PERSONNEL) TO FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT GUIDE.

1. CIVILIAN PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.

1. The principle governing the deployment of the civilian personnel management function is that it is a BASOPS function. As a BASOPS function it is manned exclusively by the TDA structure.

a. The need to deploy civilians in support of a force projection must be determined in accordance with the requirements of METT-T. The size of the deployed civilian force will determine whether a civilian personnel management structure should be deployed.

b. Until such time as a civilian personnel management structure is deployed the deployed elements of the military personnel network will provide essential personnel services as an interim measure. This service will consist of personnel accounting, casualty reporting, identification documents, and orders.

2. The following additional requirements apply to civilian employees:

a. DA CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES (DACE).

(1). DACE will be used only in areas identified as valid TOE requirements until they can be replaced by military personnel.

(2). Normally, civilian employees will be deployed on a TDY basis. Pay will be in accordance with appropriate regulations; i.e., Joint Travel Regulation, volume II; Department of State standardized regulations; and Federal Personnel manual 550.

b. LOCAL NATIONAL CIVILIANS.

(1). Use of local national civilians will be in accordance with DA Pamphlet 690-80 (Use and Administration of Local Civilians in Foreign Areas During Hostility).

(2). General requirements should be identified in local plans to determine the possible availability of skills needed. The appropriate Theater Army Area Command (TAACOM) will be notified of temporary civilian labor requirements.

2. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT.

a. The civilian personnel information management system does not have a deployable dimension. Thus, an informal system must be established during the deployment process and operated by the military

personnel network. This interim mission will require the following actions:

(1) The theater PMC must publish procedural guidance to the deploying force concerning the collection and maintenance of essential civilian personnel information.

(2) PSCs/PSBs must be prepared to collect basic information about deployed civilians within their areas of responsibility and report it to the appropriate PMC. An interim software package is available within each PG and PERSCOM to support this requirement.

(3) PMCs must be prepared to account for civilians employed within their command and maintain essential personnel information in an informal data base.

b. A long-term requirement has been established to develop an interface between the military personnel and the civilian personnel management information systems. Meanwhile, an interim software package is available for use during contingency operations.

APPENDIX 7

(FAMILY ASSISTANCE) TO ANNEX E (PERSONNEL) TO FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

1. **PURPOSE.** To determine family support requirement, responsibilities, and procedures during the pre-deployment and deployment phases of mobilization.
2. **SCOPE.** The family assistance plan will apply to the families of both Active and Reserve Component forces as families depart from, arrive at, or settle near installations without their sponsors.
3. **MISSION.** In the event of mobilization, the installation Army community service center becomes the family assistance center, providing a full range of information and referral, relocation, financial assistance, counseling and child-care service on a 24 hours a day basis.
4. **EXECUTION.**
 - a. **Pre-deployment Phase.**
 - (1) **Tasks.** List the specific family-member related tasks to be accomplished during this phase, including the development of an Army community service (ACS) mobilization TDA, the designation of the ACS center as the mobilization family assistance center (FAC), the appointment of a family assistance officer (FAO) (normally the ACS officer), the identification of a family assistance team (FAT), and the publication of a family oriented mobilization handbook and mobilization checklist (as a guide in gathering important family documents into a family mobilization packet).
 - (2) **Responsibilities.**
 - (a) **Sponsor.** The sponsor has primary responsibility for preparing his family before departing and should encourage family member attendance at information briefings and pass information from his unit to dependents.
 - (b) **Unit commander.** Complete essential family member related tasks before the unit moves; i.e., application for dependent identification cards and enrollment in DEERS. Ensure that information briefings are conducted and that dependents have been given published dependent support information.
 - (c) **Family assistance officer.** The FAO is responsible for the operation of the family assistance center, the organization and coordination of the family assistance team, the publication of the mobilization handbook, distribution of the mobilization checklists, and the provisions of family assistance premobilization and pre-deployment briefings.

(3) **Services.** List the services required by families during the pre-deployment phase of mobilization, including information and referral (through mobilization briefings, mobilization handbooks and checklists) and financial counseling.

b. **Deployment Phase.**

(1) **Tasks.** List the specific family-member related tasks to be accomplished during this phase to include the activation of the FAC (possibly on a 24 hour a day basis initially), the activation of the FAT, the augmentation of the ACS mobilization TDA, and the provisions of a full range of family-related services.

(2) **Responsibilities.**

(a) **Sponsor.** See paragraph 4a(2)(a), above.

(b) **Family assistance officer.** See paragraph 4a(2)(c), above.

(3) **Services.** List the services required by families during the deployment phase of mobilization, including information and referral, relocation, financial counseling and assistance, crisis intervention counseling, and the operation of a 24 hour a day telephone hotline.

ANNEX F

(PUBLIC AFFAIRS) TO FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

1. REFERENCES.

See FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1, FORMDEPS, FORSCOM Mobilization Plan (FMP), Annex Y.

2. GENERAL.

a. Purpose. This appendix establishes policies and procedures for effective implementation of FORSCOM's public affairs (PA) program during the deployment process of FORSCOM units from Continental United States (CONUS).

b. Assumptions. Some Army units will deploy from ports outside of the FORSCOM chain of command.

c. Mission. Public affairs programs will be conducted to develop an understanding by Army personnel and their family members, civilian employees, and the general public of the Army's mission and the role the individual plays in accomplishing the mission. This mission will be accomplished during movement from mobilization station (MS) to ports of embarkation (POE) and at the POE.

3. CONCEPT.

PA activities should be geared toward the maximum flow of releasable information to the Army's internal and external publics.

a. Public Affairs doctrine should be adhered to during movement from the MS to the POE.

b. Public Affairs doctrine should be adhered to at the POE.

c. In the absence of PA guidance, the following statement will be made in response to queries concerning deployment:

"Operations security requirements prohibit discussion of deployment planning and/or activities at this time. This statement neither confirms nor denies that such planning/ activity is taking place."

d. Queries that cannot be satisfied by this statement will be forwarded without further comment to the Plans and Operations Branch (FCPA-PO), FORSCOM Director of Public Affairs (DPA). Information requests which cannot be satisfied by HQ FORSCOM will be referred to Secretary of the Army, Public Affairs, Policy and Plans Division.

e. FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1, FORMDEPS, Volume I, FMP, Annex B (Intelligence and Security), contains specific guidance on what may be discussed

about the deployment. FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1, FORMDEPS, Volume 1, FMP, Annex L (Operations Security), Appendix 2, contains information that may not be discussed about deployment.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. FORSCOM DPA has overall responsibility for all PA matters regarding the role, mission, and activities of FORSCOM. Continental United States Armies (CONUSA) have overall command responsibility for conduct of PA aspects of deployment in accordance with Department of Defense (DOD) and Headquarters Department of the Army (HQDA), policies and FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-2, FORMDEPS, Volume II, FORSCOM Deployment Guide.

b. The CONUSA is responsible for all planning, preparation, and execution of deployment public affairs missions in their Army area, including unit movement to the POE and at the POE. The CONUSA will review, validate and/or approve the deployment plans for each installation and mobilization station within their geographic area of responsibility. This includes, but is not limited to, the deployment plan, movement plans, and embarkation plans. CONUSA should review other major Army Commands (MACOM) approved deployment plans for executability and advise proponent MACOM of those determined inadequate. DPA, FORSCOM should be immediately informed of any deficiencies in proponent MACOM plans or implementation activities.

5. COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS.

a. The MS Public Affairs Office (PAO) retains overall responsibility for accomplishing the mobilization and/or deployment PA mission during movement, at the POE, and until the unit departs CONUS. Assistance may be obtained through coordination with the PAO at POE and other MACOM.

EXAMPLE: A Reserve Component (RC) unit mobilizes from the Second Army area of Tennessee (TN). Its MS is Fort McClellan AL. The POE is Robins Air Force Base (AFB), GA. Enroute from Fort McClellan, AL, to Robins AFB, GA, and while there, the PAO Fort McClellan retains PA responsibility for the unit. While the unit is at Robins AFB, PAO Fort McClellan may coordinate with PAO Warner Robins, for PA assistance and support, but retains responsibility for executing the FORSCOM PA mission.

b. Authority to locally release information to both internal and external publics will be based on this plan Army regulations, local directives, and policies and guidance from higher authority. Unless otherwise notified, PA actions will follow the established wartime chain of command.

c. Coordination with FORSCOM DPA is required when the following activities may have regional or national interest:

- (1) News briefings and conferences.
- (2) Release of hometown news items.
- (3) VIP visits.
- (4) Reports of non-routine accidents

and incidents.

d. Proposed statements or releases which have operations security implications will be coordinated with FORSCOM DPA when they do not fall within the purview of local directives (see FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1, FORMDEPS, Volume I, FMP, Annex B (Intelligence and Security) and Annex L (OPSEC).

e. Submission of reports, material, and other items of PA interest to higher authority will be determined on a case by case basis.

6. ACCREDITATION.

Bonafide members of the working news media, to include free lance writers and photographers, will be accredited locally. Requests from individuals who cannot produce adequate credentials will be forwarded to FORSCOM DPA, Plans and Operations Branch.

7. ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEWS MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES.

Arrangements for local news media are the responsibility of the host unit. Arrangements for non-local news media have potential high level impact and, when appropriate, should be coordinated with FORSCOM DPA.

8. SECURITY.

Annex B and Annex L contain approved guidance on what general information may or may not be disclosed. All proposed releases, statements, news queries, and other actions which do not fall within these guidelines will be forwarded to FORSCOM DPA, Plans and Operations Branch.

9. PUBLIC AFFAIRS SUPPORT TO TENANT ACTIVITIES.

PAO will determine individual mobilization augmentee table of distribution and allowances requirements for increased tenant activities support. Memorandums of understanding will include PAO support to tenant activities during mobilization.

10. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS.

Unless higher authority directs otherwise, both acts will remain in force.

ANNEX G

(OPERATIONS SECURITY [OPSEC]) TO FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

See FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1, FORMDEPS, Volume 1, FORSCOM Mobilization Plan, appendix 1, Hostile Intelligence Threat, appendix 2, Essential Elements of Friendly Information (EEFI).

ANNEX H

(RESOURCE MANAGEMENT) TO FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

1. PURPOSE.

To provide resource management guidance to installations and units during deployment.

2. CONCEPT.

a. Finance support by installation finance and accounting office and Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) finance units to military personnel of deploying units is at appendix 1.

b. Funding guidance is provided in FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1, Volume I, FORSCOM Mobilization Plan (FMP), Annex T (Resource Management).

c. Manpower management guidance is provided in FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1, Volume I, FMP, Annex T (Resource Management).

ANNEX I

(MAPPING, CHARTING AND GEODESY
[MC&G]) TO FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT
GUIDE

See FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1, FORMDEPS,
Volume I, FORSCOM Mobilization Plan

ANNEX J

(AUTOMATION SUPPORT) TO FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT GUIDE

1. PURPOSE.

To provide guidance to the Installation Director of Information Management (DOIM) regarding the deployment of ADP assets and the support of residual ADP requirements following the deployment of ADP elements from his installation.

2. GENERAL.

- a. It is essential that ADP units deploy on schedule with their Automated Data Processing Equipment (ADPE).
- b. The DOIM (who represents the only major nondeploying ADP element on the installation) must be prepared to fill the gap in ADP support to tenant and other elements when the deploying units depart.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES.

The Installation DOIM will:

- a. Assume processing responsibility of all systems currently being processed by a deploying tactical data processing activity in support of nondeploying elements.
- b. If serving as a storage site for a deploying unit's backup files (e.g., COOP Files), determine and execute the required disposition.
- c. Serve as the clearing house for all ADPE requirements of deploying units. Hold periodic meetings of the Installation Commander's Automation Steering Committee, or comparable groups, to establish daily processing priorities and advise the Installation Commander of ADP problems that impact on deploying units.

ANNEX K

(MILITARY DISCIPLINE, LAW, ORDER AND
SECURITY) TO FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT
GUIDE

See FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1, FORMDEPS,
Volume I, FORSCOM Mobilization Plan, Annex S
(Provost Marshall).

ANNEX L

**(MEDICAL) TO FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT
GUIDE**

See FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1, FORMDEPS,
Volume I, FORSCOM Mobilization Plan.

ANNEX M

**(GLOSSARY) TO FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT
GUIDE**

See FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1, FORMDEPS,
Volume I, FORSCOM Mobilization Plan.

ANNEX N

**(REFERENCES) TO FORSCOM DEPLOYMENT
GUIDE**

See FORSCOM Regulation 500-3-1, FORMDEPS,
Volume I, FORSCOM Mobilization Plan.